The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,804. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... „ 28 0
including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Repetition ..... „ 2 0
First insertion, each line..... „ 0 6
Second insertion ..... „ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertion..... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LAWRENCE—May 30th, at the European General Hospital, of consumption, William Lawrence, Quarter Master H. M.'s steam ship *Feroze*, aged 36 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DUNDAS—At No. 1, Garden Reach, on the 22nd May, the wife of Adam D. Dundas, Esq., Lieut. R. N., of a daughter.

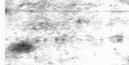
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

MONCKTON—At Cawnpore, on the 22nd instant, the wife of H. Monckton, Esq., Magistrate, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 433 Tons Register, Captain TEASDALE. For Freight apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to A. S. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively on 1st proximo.

THE superior fast-sailing A 1 Ship OCTAVIA, 951 Tons Register, T. BRYSON, Commander, has one large side Cabin disengaged. For particulars apply on board to Captain BRISTOW, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Octavia*.

Bombay, 25th May 1864.

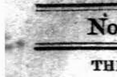
FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

(With Immediate Despatch.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June next.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday 31st May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE..... at 5 P. M.
Friday 3rd June .....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th „ .....JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday 31st May.....MAHARAJ..... at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th „ .....MAHARAJ..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on the 4th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English mail steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 290 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 47 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7.5 per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all fair privileges. Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June at 12 o'clock noon positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavaksham's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

"DAPHNE" FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain FOREMAN will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Capt. Foreman.

Bombay, 26th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Sparkler*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sparkler*.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Southampton*, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain LIMSTRONG will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ships.

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for the *Southampton*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Captain LIMSTRONG of the Ship *Southampton*, from London, will not be responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of his Vessel during her stay in this Harbour.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Barque *Yarra*, Captain TEASDEL, from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned, at the Custom Warehouses; and the detention of the Ship will be charged to the Consignees.

J. S. TEASDEL,
Bombay, 26th May 1864. Commander of the Barque *Yarra*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *City of Amoy*, Captain MCMILLAN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, are requested to produce Bills of Lading, or other documents they may have, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo now lying on the Carnac Bunder.

The Company hereby give notice, that they will not hold themselves responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain whilst on the Bunder.

A list of this Cargo may be seen by application at the Company's Office.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

N. B.—The first rains last year caused serious damage to goods from inattention of Consignees to this notice.

WANTED FOR THREE MONTHS CERTAIN.—TEN EUROPEAN INSPECTORS. Application to be made in person to the un lersigned.

R. SIMS,
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioneres
26th May 1864.

MR. JOHN MAY SOMERVILLE is authorised to sign for our Firm per procuration from this date. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.—For sale by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on 31st May (noon), Her Majesty's Schooner Ibis, Copper and Copper-fastened, as she stands just out of Dock thoroughly repaired, refitted, and equipped with Masts, Rigging, Gear, Yards, Booms, Sails, Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Ballast, and Fittings, &c., complete, and ready for sea. For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander,
Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 20th May 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, and days following, at noon, New Marine Stores, as per *Second Catalogue*.

Also, old and unserviceable Marine Stores, being the last sale of the season. For *Second Catalogue* and terms of sale apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 18th May 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors under date the 18th instant, a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices on Wednesday the 1st June 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the affairs of the Company since its establishment, and for the consideration of the following subjects,—as also for the disposal of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting—

I. Appointment of Auditors.
II. Appointing additional Directors,
III. Re-modelment of the present system of management, and appointment of a paid Manager.
IV. Modification of Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association in so far as TRADING operations are concerned, and limiting the business to BANKING.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHICOO BABAJEE, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 2 Tamarind Lane, Fort, 23rd May 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, by Clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, for the daily supply for three months by contract of

68 Carts, with Bullocks and Drivers.
159 Scavengers.
110 Labouring Women.
50 Biggaries.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

R. SIMS,
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 26th May 1864.

FOR SALE.—TWO HIGH CASTE ARAB CHARGERS, the property of Colonel DONOVAN, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, proceeded to Europe. Apply to MR. GINGER, Girgaum.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
3 H P }
12 H P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Drill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Prepared (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

SEEDS. VILMORIN-ANDRIEUX AND CO. Seedsmen, 30, quai de la Megisserie, Paris, France, will forward post-free, on direct application to the above address, their Catalogues of Agricultural Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Flower bulbs, etc., etc.

Seedsmen will be supplied with the wholesale price-lists on enclosing their card.

French seeds owing to the very favorable climate they are grown in, are highly appreciated in England, North and South America and in all the colonies where they are known.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE—

400 Cases Boston Mauffy's best Chewing Tobacco.
787 Cases Rock or Kerosine Oil.
500 Cases Naptha or Bunzole used by painters instead of, and preferred to, Turpentine.
100 Cases American Clocks.
125,000 Feet Deals, 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs and 147 Kitts Butter. Packages from 7 to 11 lbs.
93 dozens Tins Fresh Oysters.
43 „ „ Spiced „
46 „ „ Lobsters. „
546 „ „ Fresh Salmon.
6 Cases Pain Killer, 120 Ice Pitchers, 10 Refrigerators, and 117 Barrels of Apples.
260 Boxes and 77 Cases Soap.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.

Bombay, 30th May 1864.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Deserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spiceauts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a BOOK-KEEPER, of energy and experience. A liberal salary will be given to a thoroughly competent person. Apply, stating terms and handing copies of testimonials, to "W.," care Publisher *Times of India*.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris Overland route to India. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

A SIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors and in terms of Clause 38 of the Bank's Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of two Directors in room of

ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.,
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq., and
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.,

who have resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईस्ट इंडिया प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on the 6th June 1864, at 3 P. M. to receive the Report of Directors for the period ending the 31st May 1864.

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, 21st May 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

युनाइटेड मरकनटाइल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st April 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનશ આફ વેલશ શીપીંગ કંપનની લીમીટેડ.

चि प्रिन्स आफ वेलश शिपिंग कंपनी लिमीटेड

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on SATURDAY the 4th proximo at 2 P. M., when the Directors will lay before them their Report of the transactions of the Company for the past year, and other matters that may call for attention.

A. WAKE, for EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain NEWTON, Secretary.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FINAL CALL OF Rs. 25 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders are required to pay a Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share on and after the 15th of June 1864; after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—FIFTH CALL OF RUPEES 200 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay the 5th Call of Rupees 200 per Share on or before the 3rd of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER BANK OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—Under Clause XL. of Act X. of 1863, we beg to request that you will call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors on THURSDAY the 9th June 1864, to take into consideration the advisability of rescinding the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of Proprietors held on the 7th March last, and to substitute therefor one authorising the issue of one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved.—We have the honor] to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE.
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.
D. BYRAMJEE.
THOMAS CAMA HAWFORD.
ARDASEIR BOMANJEE.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
DHUNJEEBHOY DOWASJEE.
CURSONDASS MUDDUNJEE.
KHIMJEE VUNDRAVUN.
RUGNATHJEE NUTHOO.
GOCULDAS MOWJEE.
THOMAS JONES.
DAVID LAUCHLAN.
SORABJEE COWASJEE POWALLA.
CURSETJEE PALONJEE POWALLA.

In accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby give notice that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held in the Bank on THURSDAY the 9th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the above Proposition.

JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 7th May 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (8) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, give larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, leaving much lumber.
Also Iron Piping on screw principal.
4 feet 3 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ¼ inch.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 28
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 3 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in 2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 22.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

MORICE, COX & Co.'s SHEPTON MALLET PALE ALE, (blue labels), landed ex *Yarra*, in fine condition. Rs. 5½ per Dozen in Casks of 4 Dozen each.

Bombay, 25th May 1864. GREY & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co., 1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co. „ 32 do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do..... „ 32 do. do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin. „ 32 do. do.
Do. do. do..... „ 17 do. pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do..... „ 34 do. quarts.
Do. do..... „ 18 do. pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier..... „ 34 do. quarts.
Do. do..... „ 18 do. pints.
liq uot. „ 36 do. do.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
parkling Moselle 1st quality ..... „ 35 do. do.
Do. do..... „ 18 do. pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality..... „ 35 do. do.
Do. do..... „ 18 do. quarts.
Hockheimer 137..... „ 25 do. do.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Frame ills aine..... at Rs. 35 do. do.
Do. 1858 do..... „ 3 do. do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do..... „ 35 do. do.
Do. 1858 do..... „ 3 do. do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co..... „ 16 do. do.
Chateau Milon Hermozant..... „ 16 do. do.
Do. Lacville do..... „ 22 do. do.
Do. Lafitte do..... „ 35 do. do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES.—Just arrived from South Australia, per Ship *Northumberland*, and for sale at the stable of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee, (35) fifty-eight well bred Horses, consisting of Carriages Pairs, Buggy Horses, already broken, Racing Stocks, and first class Hacks.

These Horses are for positive sale, as the Owner is desirous of returning to Adelaide.

Byculla Stables, 21st May 1864.

TO THE TRADE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers, beg to inform the Public in general, that they received by the last Overland Mail Steamer, a large assortment of the most fashionable Jewellery, such as Rings, Ear-rings, Bracelets in Gold, set with Diamonds, Ladies' Chains, Albert Chains, Brooches, Pins, Lockets, &c. &c., expressly selected by MR. J. THORNHILL, London.

Also, a splendid stock of Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen, Clocks, Palanquin Clocks, &c. &c.

Bombay—Established, 1850.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—

Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

JUST RECEIVED.—FRESH STORES, ex "SULTANA" AND "CITY OF YORK."—Finest York Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, Fresh and Kippered Salmon, Ditto Herrings, Finnan Haddocks Cod Roe, Soups assorted Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Oysters, Dutch Cheeses, Vegetables assorted, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, 1 lb. Bottles, Malt and White Wine Venegar, in Quarts and Pints, &c. &c.

Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle Lumbin's Scents. Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins, Shag Birds Eye, Returns, Latakia Smoking mixture, Milos Ebony Pipes &c. &c.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

At 1½ per lb.

In cut at 1½ per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.
Ox Tongues.
Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Cheddar
Stilton
Pine
Somerset
Gueyre
Parmesan
Guncise
Richmond
Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2⅜ and 2⅝.
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICIAL EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. „ 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Basil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye.....in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.
Returns Do. Do.
York Rivers Do. Do.
Latakia Do. Do.
Virginia Shag Do. Do.
Paddy's Smoking mixture Do. Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to call the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most fav

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT is hereby notified, for the information of the Public, that the Fort Police Office will be removed to the New Ground in Her Majesty's Dockyard, and that the New Office will be opened, for the transaction of business, on the 1st June next.

N. OLIVER, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.
Bombay Police Office, 30th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of London*, Captain FERGUSON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co,
Bombay, 31st May 1864. Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that under Section XXXVIII of Act No. of 1863, a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, will be held, within the Bank Premises, on THURSDAY, the 16th June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of, appointing Auditors for the current year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

REQUIRED FOR THE OFFICE OF THE RAMPART REMOVAL COMMITTEE A COMPETENT NATIVE LAND SURVEYEOR AND DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rupees 80 to 100 per mensem, according to ability. None but those well up to their work need apply.
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Bombay, 30th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that NARAYEN WITTORAJI SHOW, of Bombay, Hindoo, hath contracted with SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE, Engineer, and COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, Sirdar, respectively, Parsee Inhabitants of Bombay, to mortgage to them all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House thereon, lately built, situate, lying, and being, at Sixth Khetwady Street, without the Fort, and which said Ground is registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,046, and which said House and Premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessments under No. 71. All and every persons or person having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said Hereditaments and Premises or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.
KELLY AND HORE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.
Bombay Green, 30th May 1864.

NORTH, BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Total accumulated Funds	£2,333,027-17-7
Annual Income from Fire	
Life and Investments	£ 497,263-14-3

ESTABLISHMENT for 1864.
All of whom, including the President and Vice-Presidents, are Shareholders.
President.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.
Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
SIR JOHN L. M. LAWRENCE, BART., G.C.B., AND K.S.I., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
Extraordinary Directors.
Sir WALTER JAMES, Bart.
JOHN COOKSON, Esq., of Meldon Park.
Right Hon. VISCOUNT MELVILLE.
Sir JAMES FERGUSSON of Kilkerran, Bart., M. P.
Sir ARCHIBALD ISLAY CAMPBELL of Succoth, Bart.
ROBERT BALFOUR WARDLAW RAMSAY, Esq., of Whitehill.
Sir DAVID DUNDAS of Dunira, Bart.
Right Hon. the EARL OF AIRLIE.
JOHN STIRLING, Esq., of Kippendavie.
Sir ADAM HAY of Hayston, Bart.
JOHN GIBSON, Jun., Esq., W. S.
Sir MATTHEW W. RIDLEY, Bart., M. P.
Ordinary Directors.
LONDON.
ALEX. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Co.)
JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son and Co.)
PHILIP CHARLES CAVAN, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock and Co.)
P. DU PRE GRENFELL, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Pascoe Grenfell and Sons.)
A. KLOCKMANN, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
JOHN MCGLELL, Esq., Merchant. Austin Friars' Passage.
JUNIUS S. MORGAN, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. George Peabody and Co.)
CHARLES MORRISON, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon and Co.)
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Merchant (Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.)
PETER F. RALLI, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
JOHN H. WILLIAM SCHRODER, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. J. H. Schroder and Co.)
GEORGE YOUNG, Esq., Merchant (Messrs. Begbie, Young, and Begbies.)
Manager of Fire Department—GEO. H. WHYTING.
Actuary—ANDREW BADEN, Jun.
Foreign Superintendent—G. H. BURNETT.
Secretary—F. W. LANCE.
EDINBURGH.
JAMES CAMPBELL TAIT, Esq., W. S.
LAURENCE DAVIDSON, Esq., Merchant.
D. B. WAUCHOPE, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
FREDERICK PITMAN, Esq., W. S.
JOHN BROWN INNES, Esq., W. S.
HENRY D. FERGUSSON, Esq., W. S.
R. B. MACNOCHIE, Esq., W. S.
J. MAITLAND, Esq., Accountant-General to the Court of Session.
Sir JAMES GARDINER BAIRD, Bart.
D. DAVIDSON, Esq., Secretary of the Bank of Scotland.
ALEXD. JAMIESON, Esq., C. A.
J. F. W. DRUMMOND, Esq., Merchant.
Secretary—JOHN OGILVIE.
Auditor—GEORGE MURRAY, C. A.
Actuary—DAVID CHISHOLM.
General Manager—DAVID SMITH.
FIRE BUSINESS.

The Directors reported in respect that the PREMIUMS have amounted to	£119,591	9 8
During the Year 1863 the Premiums amounted to £190,291 18 10		
Deducting Re-Insurances. 25,099 10 7		
The nett Premiums are	165,192	8 3
EXHIBITING AN INCREASE OF	£45,699	18 7
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to	£67,989	7 6

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.
Pucka-built and Tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 30th May. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th June, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Saturday,	4th	4h. 31m. P. M.
First Quarter, Sunday,	12th	40m. A. M.
Full Moon, Monday,	20th	3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday,	26th	7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening to Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	31	Mercury setsat 5.36.	5 23	6 32	7 25	7 56	
Wed.	1	Nicomedes, M.	5 23	6 32	8 25	8 53	
Thu.	2	Day breaks at 4h.	5 23	6 33	9 20	9 45	
Fri.	3	Twilight ends 7.56.	5 23	6 33	10 8	10 32	
Sat.	4	Venus rises at 4.38.	5 23	6 33	10 54	11 13	
Sun.	5	2nd Sunday after Trinity	5 23	6 34	11 35	11 52	
Mon.	6	Venus sets at 5h. 43.	5 23	6 34	—	0 11	

28th May 1864. 10 P. M. 16. 21.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 23RD TO THE 29TH MAY 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 1 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
								Drops of rain
May 23	29.696	29.778	79.5	88.8	75.0	80.2	+ 20	
" 24	Queen's Birth day.							
" 25	29.822	29.732	80.9	90.2	77.0	78.4	None	None
" 26	29.789	29.700	80.5	90.4	76.0	78.4	+ 6	"
" 27	29.792	29.707	81.7	90.4	77.4	79.5	None	"
" 28	29.809	29.705	81.8	91.7	77.0	79.6	"	"
" 29	29.813	29.731	82.6	93.0	77.5	80.5	"	0.03

May 23.—Densely clouded with cirri, cirro cumuli, and nimbi: drops of rain after 2 A.M.
" 25.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli and nimbi; mist in S hor.
" 26.—Cirro-cumuli, and nimbi scattered about morning. Eastward.
" 27.—More or less clouded with cirro cumuli and nimbi.
" 28.—Do. Do. Do.
" 29.—Do. Do. ; rain fall after 11 A.M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 17	KURRACHEE	May 25
AGRA	May 17	LAHORE	May 21
ALLAHABAD	May 24	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 24
BANGALORE	May 24	MALTA	May 8
CALCUTTA	May 21	MEERUT	May 24
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	May 21
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
CHINA	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 24	RANGOON	May 3
FRANCE	May 4	SCIENDE	May 12
HONGKONG	April 20	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864.

WE pointed out a few days ago the advisability, or rather the necessity, of increasing the salaries of the Civil Servants of Government stationed at the Presidency. We now wish to call attention to a still harder case, that of Military men in India generally, and especially those stationed in Bombay. The pay of Civilians was calculated so as to leave them a pretty large margin for luxuries or for saving, according to individual taste; the pay of officers of the army has never exceeded the lowest rate at which a decent livelihood was obtainable. Since the scale was fixed a great change has taken place. The value of money has fallen enormously, that is, a certain sum at the present day is exchangeable for a far smaller amount of commodities than would have been given for it some time ago. The consequence of this is obvious. Pay, from which in former days a moiety could be saved or spent in luxuries, now barely affords the means of living with comfort, while that which was calculated as being just sufficient to live upon without leaving any margin is now totally insufficient for the purpose. Let us take the case of officers in Bombay. Owing to the absurd system of half-batta, according to which a man gets pay in an inverse ratio to the expensiveness of the station he is at, a Subaltern at the Presidency receives, if an Ensign Rs. 180, and if a Lieutenant Rs. 225. He may in addition get some thirty rupees as Company allowance; but on the other hand he has to pay subscriptions to the Military Fund, to the Band and Mess of his Regiment. On the balance he is supposed to live as a gentleman, to keep up the proper number of servants, and to be always dressed in expensive uniform. Every day almost he is ordered off to some part on other of the Island on duty, and, as it is impossible to keep a horse on Subaltern's pay in Bombay, he must either walk or hire a buggy. If he adopts the latter course he adds some thirty rupees to his monthly expenditure, while if he walks he soon puts himself out of the way of all worldly troubles. These facts speak for themselves clearly, and it is unnecessary to draw an inference patent to every one. The Subaltern in Bombay must either get deeply into debt, or live like a pig, denying himself not only luxuries, but even the necessaries of life.

The case of an officer stationed at the Presidency is undoubtedly the hardest of all; but Military men up-country also suffer not a little from the present enormous prices not being counterbalanced by a corresponding increase of pay. It is of course impossible now to expect that open-handed hospitality, that liberal style of living which used to console men somewhat for their banishment from home and society. Unless every one lives economically, even stingily now, they must get deeply involved in debt; and as every one is only anxious to get out of the country as soon as possible they are naturally anxious to keep clear of whatever is likely to delay the attainment of their object. Dr. Johnson in his sensible way said, as recorded by Boswell, "A man had better have ten thousand pounds at the end of ten years passed in England than twenty thousand pounds at the end of ten years passed in India, because you must compute what you give for money; and the man who has lived ten years in India has given up ten years of social comfort and all those advantages which arise from living in England." Military men seldom in their wildest dreams thought of retiring with thousands of pounds, but they always expected to get sufficient pay to enable them to support their rank and live in comfort. If this is denied them the Government practically breaks faith with them. A man who feels that his services are not fairly remunerated very naturally gets discontented, and a body of discontented officers, disgusted with the Government that employs them, is a serious evil.

Sir C. Trevelyan in his budget makes provision for a large additional expenditure in consequence of the great and general rise in prices and wages, and talks of meeting the "demands made upon the Government for an increase of the pay of entire bodies of Native, Civil, and Military servants to save them and their families from severe distress." As no detailed statement was given of the proposed arrangements we are left in the dark as to the manner in which these demands will be met. We trust that Government will act in a liberal spirit towards the just claims of their servants. Any increase of expenditure thus incurred will be more than counterbalanced by enhanced zeal and cheerfulness on the part of the claimants. The adoption of a haggling niggardly policy here will be found in the long run to have been the most expensive course that could have been entered upon. If the servants of Government see all classes around them daily becoming richer while they themselves are getting more and more impoverished, they cannot be expected to feel anything but disgust at their service.

FEW people who saw in its yesterday's issue the charming condescension and pleasing if somewhat didactic patronage which the *Times of India* extended to Sir A. Grant, upon his being gazetted to his appointment of Director of Public Instruction, could fail to be reminded of Mr. Smauker's affability to Mr. Samuel Weller when he was about to introduce him to the distinguished "Swarry" of Bath footmen—

"Don't be alarmed, Mr. Weller."

"Oh, no," said Sam.

"You'll see some very handsome uniforms, Mr. Weller," continued Mr. John Smauker; "and perhaps you'll find some of the gentlemen rather high at first, you know, but they'll soon come round." "That's wery kind of 'em," replied Sam. "And you know," resumed Mr. John Smanker, with an air of sublime protection; "you know, as you're a stranger, perhaps they'll be rather hard on you at first."

"They won't be very cruel, though, will they?" inquired Sam.

"No, no," replied Mr. John Smauker, * * * * "There are some funny dogs among us, and they will have their joke you know; but you mustn't mind 'em, you mustn't mind 'em."

"I'll try and bear up agin such a regular knock down o' talent," replied Sam.

"That's right," said Mr. John Smauker, * * * * "I'll stand by you."

So our contemporary, in one of those queer productions, half sermon, half lampoon, whole nonsense, which it now substitutes for leading articles, after explaining to Sir A. Grant the whole duty of Director of Public Instruction, and lecturing him as to his future career with affability, winds up by exhorting him not to be afraid of the funny dogs of the press; that he must naturally expect a few of the "whips and scorns" of public criticism, but that, if he's a good boy, the *Times* will stand up for him. Still the *Times* is inclined to doubt whether Sir Alexander is going to be a good boy after all the instructive pains it has been spending upon him. He has "rayther a way of puttin' his hands in his pockets" and whistling at the pretensions of Missionaries and Cant in general, which the *Times* doesn't altogether approve of, as becoming genteel society. So it tells him with Christian candour, if he doesn't amend his ways in these and one or two other particulars he may look out for squalls. The mangled corpse of Mr. Howard is hung in chains before him as a frightful warning. The same holy man still grasps the identical cudgel which smashed his predecessor. It is well that he should set about his duties with the lash whistling in his ears—with the net that may encompass his erring feet spread before his very eyes, with the terrible picture of a just man with his coat off, and wristbands turned up, and in a scientific attitude and prepared to go in at the slightest peccadillo, hanging, like the sword of Damocles, over his responsible head.

One comfort however, in the midst of its gloomy apprehensions, the *Times* sees faintly in the distance. Sir A. Grant cannot possibly be so bad as his predecessor. In producing that haughty and ill-mannered man, the *Times* thinks that fate did its worst. A man whose wrongheadedness was bad enough, but who added an unbearable arrogance, which made him detested most by those who had most to do with him, doesn't require an angel as his successor to compare favourably with him. Therefore Sir Alexander may possibly do pretty well, if he tries and stands alone "without saccharine support" (whatever that means). But above all things, he mustn't have an "organ." The *Times* is emphatic, not to say pathetic on this point. "People ask why should the Educational Department need an organ at all?" especially since we are told that the "tone of that organ" is of so extraordinary and abnormal a character as to "stink." There is a considerable confusion of metaphor altogether, about this unfortunate organ, which betrays a curious state of knowledge as to the nature of wind instruments in general. "If the causes could be *weighed*," says our instructor, "which have made the Department of Public Instruction *stink* in the nostrils of all that is most respectable in this Presidency, probably it would be found the most effectual would be the *tone of its organ*." Organ-grinders of Italian extraction may be met attended by unpleasant odours no doubt—still, in our ignorance, we had never attributed their fragrance to the *tones of their organs*. But, however this may be, the Educational organ—the instrument in question—after "stinking" through a paragraph or two, we find suddenly taking to "thinking" and immediately after to "preaching." "And why should that organ *think* it necessary at this time of the day to *preach* Tom Paine and water?" Why indeed? Especially since it is so near its latter end—for directly after this feat, the poor organ is changed into a "*trumpet*," and the versatility of this creator of stinks, thoughts, and sermons, finds a melancholy resource for itself in the "puffing of a little local trumpet." But, greatly improved as it is, the originality of the idea of this Transformation scene is not entirely with our contemporary; the "Wandering Minstrel," it may be recollected, labours under a somewhat similar misunderstanding as to the properties of organs. "Bill Stubbs he comes to me, ses he, vy don't you take to the singing line?" ses he.

"Got no woice," ses I.

"But you've got a horging," ses he.

"Wot's a horging?" ses I.

"You're woice," ses he.

"Oh!" ses I.

Looking, however, for a moment seriously at the precious effusion before us (if one can regard such rubbish seriously), we scarcely know which to admire most, the coolness of its impudence or of its dishonesty! The impudence of such a man as the acting Brummagen Thunderer undertaking to play the schoolmaster to a man like Sir Alexander Grant, to instruct him in the smallest duties of his office, even as to his personal behaviour to his puttiwallahs, one scarcely knows whether to class with the sublime or the ridiculous. His impudence in alluding to the journal under his control as "the general press" probably deserves the former epithet. But that of referring to the *Bombay Saturday Review* as the blasphemous and sneering advocate of infidelity and Tom Paine can only be adequately described as "parsonic." With respect to his dishonesty in dealing with Mr. Howard, from the opening attack upon him stating the unlikelihood of his return to Bombay, (than which under present circumstances any thing more spiteful could hardly be found to say), to the vulgar pot-house-like fling at his personal manners which concludes the notice of him we think ourselves disentitled to speak, pending the appeal from the decision of Sir Joseph Arnould rejecting his plaint for libel. Besides, we do not pretend to stand on equal terms as to *Billingsgate* with a gentleman trained in the gentle exercises of Scriptural anathemas and general commminations; so that even if the exigencies of good taste did not clearly demand that the matter should be left alone, till it had been decided by the proper tribunal, we should beg to decline an unequal contest in the art of unadulterated abuse.

Turning for a moment to Sir Alexander Grant, we would congratulate him on his appointment, which he is strictly entitled to and richly deserves, and which no one else could have accepted without doing him a grievous injury. That he will fulfil the duties attached to it, with all the zeal and great ability he has at command, and with a conscientiousness which no one but an *ad captandum* writer in the *Times of India* would venture to impugn, few will be found to deny. Great interests are entrusted to his keeping, and for our part we are perfectly certain that he will never be tempted to betray them by the ponderous cudgels of Exeter Hall, however boldly they may be brandished in the hands of a consummately unscrupulous clique.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 30TH MAY.

Steamer *Singapore* from China anchored.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—The great number of discharges that may be looked for during the present year and the next, in consequence of the ten years' enlistment after the Crimean war being about to expire, is a matter of comparative unimportance in that portion of the army which is quartered in the United Kingdom, but it is a matter of very considerable importance as regards that portion of it located in India, simply because it is certain that the State will have to bear the expense of taking to England a very large number of discharged men and sending out others to supply their places. What Government ought to have done was to send home those regiments in India which were wholly or mainly reformed by enlistments in 1854 and 1855, because it is out of those that the bulk of discharges will come and so have saved the expense of a double passage. Out of the 5,000 discharges the Secretary for War anticipates, and he is we suspect very far under the mark, three-fourths at least will be from regiments serving in India. The expense (or a great part of it) of the passage of these 3000 men to England, and of the 3,000 recruits to take their places would have been saved to the State, if the regiments the men belonged to had been relieved and sent to England by the present year, or in the course of this year and the next.

THE *Delhi Gazette* learns that Major Light's practice with the Armstrong guns at Peshawur, produced a marked sensation on the envoy from Caubul, who has lately returned from his mission to Peshawur. While in the station he was treated with the greatest courtesy and liberality at the Government expense, and was highly gratified with his entertainment and reception. A little more of this sort of courtesy which Major James knows so well how to practice, and in which his great predecessor was so accomplished a profession, and we shall be able to effect more by our diplomacy than we shall ever effect by our arms in that vexed quarter of the world. Our letters from Peshawur also mention that some sixty of Mecham's irregular cavalry had been dismissed for a display of insubordination."

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XIII.

THE far-famed Marble Rocks at Behra Ghat on the Nerbudda are situated some ten miles from Jubbulpore on the Nursingpore road, and, much as one may hear of the grandeur and beauty of the scenery, the reality far exceeds the ideal, and a visit to this spot is a never-ending source of pleasure. The late General Sir W. H. Sleeman built a bungalow some years ago at the ghat, which he made a present of to the public, and this is now kept in repair by the Civil authorities of the station of Jubbulpore; but it is understood that, in putting up there, parties must take their own servants and food. The pleasantest picnics I have been at have been at these Marble Rocks, where good shooting is to be had, and to those fond of fishing mahsur of a large size afford capital sport. In rowing up the river to the rocks, which rise up on each side upwards of one hundred and fifty feet high, of a dazzling white, and in some parts fearfully overhanging, the Nerbudda flows for a mile and a half in a deep, and, according to popular belief, a fathomless channel of from ten to fifty yards wide. There is a solemn stillness as the boat glides up, which makes the scene more sublime and grand. Sometimes the regimental messes when giving picnics bring their bands, and then the music sounds with the echoes most charming. Suspended in recesses of these Marble Rocks are numerous large black nests of hornets, ready to descend on any unlucky person who may venture to disturb them. In May 1859, Mr. Boddington, an Engineer of the Indian Peninsula Railway Company, accompanied by an officer went up the stream, and though cautioned not to do so fired at some pigeons, who swarm here. As soon as they had fired, the hornets came down in myriads, and attacked them. The officer and boatmen jumped from the boat into the river, notwithstanding the number of alligators who swarm in the narrow channel, and managed by diving and swimming to escape, but poor Mr. Boddington was so fearfully stung that he was obliged to keep diving and was so drowned. A very handsome monument made of the marble is erected over him by the Engineers of the railway. This melancholy accident has been a warning to others, never to fire off a gun on the river. In the river between the rocks repose, according to the Brahmins, the Pandoes, the heroes of the great Homeric poem, the Mahabharat, whose names they have transferred to the valley of the Nerbudda.

Every fantastic appearance of the rocks caused by the convulsions of nature, or by the slow and silent working of the waters, is attributed to the god-like power of those great heroes of Indian romance, and is associated with scenes in which they are supposed to have figured. The ponds among the rocks on the Nerbudda, where the great fairs are held, bear the names of the five brothers who are the heroes of this poem; and these are every year visited in October by hundreds of thousands of pilgrims, who implicitly believe that the waters once received upon their bosom the wearied limbs of those whose names they bear. The falls are about two miles above the Marble Rocks; and here the whole body of the Nerbudda, confined to a narrow channel of only a few yards wide, falls tumultuously down in a beautiful cascade into a deep chasm of marble rocks—this fall of the stream the natives call Dhorundhur, or the smoky fall, from the thick vapour which is always seen rising from it in the morning. The noise near the fall is deafening, the water tossing and tumbling over the rocks into the basin below. There are some very ancient temples near the bungalow, one built on a conical hill overlooking the river has in it a statue of a bull carrying Sewa, the god of destruction, and his wife Parbuttee seated behind him: they have both snakes in their hands, and Sewa has a large one round his loins as a waistband. There are several demons in human shape lying prostrate under the belly of the bull, and the whole are well cut from a large slab of hard basalt from a dyke in the marble rock beneath; the natives call the whole group "Gowree Sunker." On looking into the temple at the statues, a lady of our party expressed her susprise at the entireness as well as the excellence of the figures, while all round us so much mutilation had been done by the Mahomedans. The high priest told us that Aurungzebe and his soldiers knocked off the heads, arms, and noses of all the idols, saying that if they really were gods they would save themselves; but, when they came to the door of Gowree Sunker's temple, they were attacked by a nest of hornets, that put the whole of the Emperor's army to the route; and his Majesty called out, "Here we have really something like a god, and we shall not suffer him to be molested; if all your gods could give us proof like this of their divinity not a nose of them would ever be touched." The popular belief, however, is that, after Aurungzebe's army had struck off all the prominent features of the other gods, one of the soldiers entered the temple and struck off the ear of one of the prostrate images underneath their vehicle, the bull. "My dear," said Gowree, "do you see what these saucy men are about?" Sewa turned round his head; and seeing the soldiers round him brought all the hornets up from among the marble rocks below, and the whole army fled before them to Teoree, five miles. It is very possible that some body of troops by whom the rest of the images had been mutilated may have been driven off by a nest of hornets from within the temple where this statue stands. I remember whilst on a treasure party in Bengal some years ago our party having to move from the camp, owing to a sepoy lighting his fire to cook his dinner under a tree in which was a hornet's nest; and the 93rd Highlanders when out against the rebels in Rohilcund were obliged to run from their camp, being attacked by these insects. In these provinces hornets are most numerous, and seem a larger and more vicious sort than those I have met with in other parts of the country. Horses are often stung to a state of madness, in which they break their limbs, or kill themselves; the *syces*, or as you call them *ghorawallas*, in trying to save their horses, are generally the persons who suffer most in a camp attacked by such an enemy; the best plan, if one can do so, is to remain perfectly quiet, as the hornets seldom touch anything that remains perfectly still. On the bank of the Bema river at Ecrun in the Saugor district, is a beautiful pillar of a single freestone of more than fifty feet high, surmounted by a figure of Krishna, with the glory round his head; some few rays of this glory have been struck off by lightning; but the people declare, that this was done by a shot fired at it from a cannon by order of Aurungzebe, as his army was marching by on its way to the Deccan. Before the scattered fragments however could reach the ground, the air was filled, they say, by a swarm of hornets, that put the whole army to flight, and the Emperor ordered his gunners to cease firing, declaring "that he was satisfied of the presence of the god."

I said that a lady friend with me expressed her surprise at the entireness of the figures. "They are quite different gods from the others" said the priest; "this is a conversion of real flesh and blood into stone, and no human hands can either imitate or hurt it." The lady of course smiled incredulously, while the priest looked very grave, and appealed to other persons standing round, who all testified to the truth of what he had said; and added, "that at no distant day the figures would be all restored to life again, the deities would all come back without doubt and reanimate their old bodies again." All the people who come to bathe bring garlands of yellow jessamine and hang them as offerings round the neck of the god and his consort, at the same time making a small offering of food to each of the many images that stand within the same apartment, and also to others which line the verandah, in the centre of which the temple stands. The images inside the temple are the three great gods Brahma, Vishnoo, and Sewa, with their primeval consorts, but those in the verandahs outside are the representations of the wives of the different incarnations of those three gods, and these wives are themselves the incarnations of the primeval wives, who followed their husbands in all their earthly rambles. They have the female form, and are the size of ordinary women, and are extremely well cut out of fine white and green sandstone; but their heads are those of the animals in which their respective husbands became incarnate, such as the lion, the elephant, the tiger, the swan, the eagle. I counted in all sixty of those figures mounted upon their respective Bahuns, or animals on which they rode, but most of them are sadly mutilated. The ascent to this temple is by a flight of one hundred and seven steps. The priest told us that Mahadev and his wife were in reality our Adam and Eve; "they came here together," said he, "on a visit from the mountain of Khylas, and being earnestly solicited to have some memorial of their visit got themselves turned into stone." The servants told the ladies, that some very holy man, who had been occupied on the top of this conical hill in austere devotions for some few thousand years, was at last honoured with a visit from Sewa and his consort, who asked him what they could do for him. He begged them to wait till he should bring some flowers from the woods to make them a suitable offering. They promised to do so; and he ran down, plunged into the Nerbudda and drowned himself, in order that Sewa and his consort might for ever remain and do honour to his name. They, however, only left their "mortal coil," but will one day return and resume it. At Gopalpore, a village three miles up the Nurbudda from the Falls, there are other handsome temples built for the most part to the memory of widows, who have burnt themselves with the remains of their husbands, and upon the very spot where they committed themselves to the flames. As *suttees* are now prohibited, and cannot be often seen or described by Europeans, I shall here conclude by giving the particulars of one, as related by the late Colonel Sleeman, and which took place before him at Gopalpore, in November 1829. "On the 29th of that month, an old woman, then about sixty five years of age, mixed her ashes with those of her husband, who had been burned about four days before. On receiving civil charge of the Jubbulpore district in March 1828, I issued a proclamation prohibiting any one from aiding or assisting in suttee; and distinctly stated, that to bring one ounce of wood for the purpose would be considered as so doing. If the woman burned herself with the body of her husband, any one who brought wood for the purpose of burning him would become liable to punish. I for the establishment of King Log: I forbear to extract from the article in question, as the dirty details are tolerable only in connection with suggestions for a remedy. I have come to the conclusion, after deliberation, that there is no connection whatever between cholera and filth. If there were, the entire population of the Chittpore Road must inevitably fall victims one and all. A loathsome open sewer, the smell of which nearly sickens the passers-by, runs on each side of the road, and over this, squatting on planks the entire day, is the whole working population of the Chittpore Road. I mention this particular road as the main artery of traffic of Calcutta, the standing evidence of the Municipality and its sanitary arrangements being a perfect farce.

For those who live by scandal we have had a not uninteresting week. As a tolerable dish I may mention the disclosures made in a legal action brought by one Wylie Mohammed against the Hunt and Roskells of Calcutta, Messrs. Allan and Hays (Limited). Mohammed claimed under a written agreement a certain sum from Allan and Hays being 20 per cent upon the amount he had succeeded in inducing a certain Rajah to lay out with them in *bijouterie*. The Wylie Mohammed duly brought his man who duly ran up the not inconsiderable bill of Rs. 16,314. The Rajah of Ulwar, however, proved no easy prey, and himself insisted on a deduction of 20 per cent. for cash. Mohammed most distinctly swore that in an interview with the managers of the shop a Mr. Benwell belonging to it told him that "the firm would give him 20 per cent. for his introduction of the Rajah" and would thank him for it. Mr. Benwell then left the shop and Mr. Battey, the chief manager, showed the plaintiff a great many articles and told him to praise them to the Rajah. Mr. Benwell then came back and taking the plaintiff into the office told the Baboo to write out a "document which Mr. Benwell signed." After all these preliminaries one feels sorry to find poor Mohammed losing his case because "it did not appear Mr. Benwell had power to enter into the agreement" with him.

Our Art resources are still limited to the "two sublime pictures," to use the language of the advertisement, of "The Temptation" and "The Fall," by Claude Marie Dubufe, which have been removed from a wooden shanty on the Maidan (yclept by the proprietor the "Royal Pavilion") to the Town Hall. In due time I daresay they will make their visit to Bombay as here the public seems utterly regardless of the *affiche* denoting that they are "for sale." You will, I make no doubt, pass much the same remarks as are made here by the *cognoscenti*, that they form a wonderful union of beauty and blundering.

Our stock of amusements is at a still more terrible ebb. The wretched tabernacle calling itself a Theatre is on the verge of passing into less genial use, albeit an effort is making by some few to buy it and start the drama on the principle of a Joint Stockery. We hear of a projected Opera House at Bombay, and wonder with all the interest we can muster what manner of men there are in the Island that you can so far outstrip us in vital energy.

But if we envy you for the more abundant life and public spirit manifest in Bombay, we read your lamentations in another matter with great complacency. Our houses are perhaps the most perfect representatives of comfort and convenience to be found throughout the world, as any one who has spent the hot season in the City of Palaces will allow. When, therefore, we hear wailing as to the tumble-down and make-shift nature of the bungalows at a rent beyond that charged here for pucca buildings and fine compounds, we feel inclined to doubt whether the speculative mind of the Island has turned its energies in the right quarter. Rents here are high and rising, and one of the reasons which would render the removal of the Court from this popular with most Calcuttaites is that with the move would cause a great reduction in the value of house property. Your arguments in the *Gazette* against the removal as persuasive, I think conclusive. They certainly coincide with people's opinions here.

The other case of scandal I alluded to above has also been an appeal to the Law: this time between two brothers-in-law who have imported into the relationship more than its usual bitterness. Both are natives of Bengal and, although ostensibly the difficulty was a monetary one, feeling ran so high between them in respect of family concerns as to lead one to send round a lithographed denunciatory letter to the Clubs and Military Messes—a production which the not prudish *Hurkaru* notices as "unsuited for the columns of any respectable journal." His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having received intimation of the same has placed "Junius" in arrest and directed him to be tried by a court-martial. The greatest excitement existed during the trial, in no wise diminished by the presence of the fair *causa belli* on the scene.

An effort is this year to be made to evince in some way or other the loyalty of the European community. It has been said that public spirit is difficult to find in Calcutta, that when it is found it is hard to move, and that when it does move it almost inevitably goes wrong. Considering that we are what we are, and that the same portion of the population possess thermometers, one would have thought some more appropriate mode of evincing our loyalty might have been discovered than a Ball! One journal asks, where are the beautiful feet to come from as the fair sex have swallow-like gone to a more genial clime? and suggests that the Ball will have to be conducted on Spurgeonic principles and the gentlemen dance with each other. In that event the Editorial "We" offers to give his countenance to the gaieties for the fun of witnessing the members of the Municipality pairing off.

The extravagance of these wealthy natives when they visit Calcutta is almost incredible, and may well account for the chronic state of embarrassment of their funds. The *Hurkaru* last week had an anecdote of the ex-King of Oude who seems a man of very capricious tastes. The other day a pair of vultures peculiar only by a warty excrescence on their heads were brought to him. His exalted Majesty admired them hugely and told the dealer to name his price.

"Fifty thousand rupees!

"Fifty thousand—well—let the Accountant General of the Royal Revenues pay Rs. 50,000."

That dignitary finding the chest contains but Rs. 35,000 demurs at parting with his last rupee. The faithful steward "was alternately laughed and frowned out of his scruples and the last rupee went in part payment for the vultures. But there was the balance of Rs. 15,000 to be paid—and neither cash nor credit to be had. In this dilemma one of the two golden bedsteads made during the reign of the great Saadut Ali Khan was broken up and the debt satisfied."

Nor is the recklessness with regard to cash confined entirely to the native Rajahs. I heard a tradesman here declare a day or two ago that he should give up retail business because somehow or other, he did not know how—it seemed like a malady—people had ceased to pay their bills. However, deserved the reproach may be as regards the general community there is one section that sadly illustrates the evils of the credit or what is called the "signing" system here. Every mail some youngsters land here destined for the Civil Service, and of these from the fearful facilities for getting credit a large number become soon terribly involved. There is some idea I understand of providing a temporary home for these on their arrival, there

quently, when covered with warehouses, keep away the sea-breeze which will render our dwellings uninhabitable. Let our railways keep to leeward, let godowns, cotton presses, and all the accessories of commerce be erected on the inner shore; but let us reserve the windward shore to pass the sixteen hours daily that we have to ourselves.

The idea of a boulevard along Back Bay is sound—promenades and parade grounds to windward, there is some sense in that, for they will not keep out the breeze from our piping hot bedrooms; a mole thrown up on the rocks fringing the shore at low water from the Lighthouse at Colaba to the foot of Malabar Hill will enable us to reclaim all that is wanted for drives, walks, and gardens for the benefits of the general public. The filling in must also be a matter not left to chance nor for the rubbish cart to poison the air for months; better to lay down a tramway and bring in soil from the westward of the island and from Malabar Hill where a good deal of loose stuff could be obtained and transported into Back bay.

Cremation should no longer be allowed here, beyond Mazagon the work of burning the dead might be done without the injury to the health of the living. New burial grounds are also sadly wanted—the present graveyards at Sonapore and Girgaum are already full, and the opening of every new grave cannot be free from evil consequences to the poor creatures residing in those quarters of the town—quiet retired spots on the upper shores of the harbour not far from the line of railway might be obtained for the resting place of our dead. The Towers of Silence should also go from Malabar Hill to the inner shore.

For the comfort and convenience of the people generally wide roads for carriages and horses should be maintained, and bridges should be thrown over them for pedestrians too if they covered over the side-paths by building the upper portions of their houses on colonnades, affording shelter from sun and rain to all those who must walk. Tubular pillars are found to be strong, and in the end are less expensive than masonry.

SALUS POPULI.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.—THE CAPTURE OF THE DUPPEL FORTS.

(From the Time's Special Correspondent at the Headquarters of the Allied Armies.)

BROACKER, MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 18.

THIS has been a busy and exciting day on both sides of the Duppel intrenchments. Since noon I have sent you two telegrams, and, although the immense amount of occupation provided for the wires, and the passage of innumerable official messages will probably have prevented their reaching you as soon as I could desire, you will certainly have learnt before this letter arrives all the principal events of the day. I will therefore not hasten to place them before you more in detail, but will commence my narrative of the capture of Duppel forts at daybreak this morning. At about 4 o'clock the whole of the Prussian batteries opened fire with unwonted vigour, and I at once understood that the information was correct which reached me late last night of an intended assault on the enemy's intrenchments about two hours before noon, to be preceded by several hours' well sustained cannonade. After reconnoitring from various points nearer to Duppel, I established myself before 8 o'clock at the post of observation previously decided upon,—a position as near as was obtainable to the flank of the contending forces. The Ruhenberg, which had first struck me as the best point for a look-out, is too much in the rear, and the smoke in front of it was sure to impede the view of the action. When I settled myself on my hill the batteries were hard at work. From Gammelsmark and the parallels and on the left of the line, the cannons thundered and only those at the inner end of the Venningbund and on the right of the Ruhenberg were silent. The Rolf Krake lay with steam up at some distance from the entrance to the Venningbund. Further off the Skiold, under jib and mizen sail, and with three boats in front, apparently towing her, was moving slowly seawards, instead of in the other direction, as it might be thought she would have done had she known what was impending. From far away left towards Sandborg, along the whole line to the right of the parallels and across the water to Gammelsmark, the smoke from gun and mortar continually puffed out, and then, as if repenting its haste, rose slowly in columns which there was no breeze to drift away. The fire was well sustained. Off the Kekenis shore lay a second gunboat, which, like the Skiold, took no part in the day's proceedings. The two sailing ships soon afterwards came to an anchor, and did not stir during the whole of the day. Towards 9 o'clock the usual indications were seen of an important forward movement close at hand. Already, previously, clouds of dust along the more distant roads had told of troops in motion, but now a strong column came up and entered the Boffel Koppel, among whose deep brown shadows it quickly lost itself, its bayonets only here and there glimmering and sparkling as they caught a sun-ray between the thickly-planted trees. Presently its head debouched from the wood at its north-west corner, and again soon disappeared in the covered ways by which it was to reach the parallels. Along the Sonderborg road now come a long train of coffin-like vehicles, painted a pale blue. They are the ambulances, likely to be much wanted to-day if Denmark's troops do their duty behind their solid earth-works—battered, but still unbroken. Along all the roads from the rear is stir of men and horses; here a battalion, there a train of ammunition waggons, here a group of horsemen pressing on to the front, yonder one of the Princes, with staff and servants, and Cuirassier orderlies in their white coats. It is 9 o'clock. On the right of the Ruhenberg strong columns enter the approaches to the first parallel. A small group of Austrian pioneers, in their long light blue-gray coats, whom I have for some time noticed in front of a thatched house south of the Boffel Koppel, fall in and march forward. The fire continues more heavily than ever. But a friendly breeze springs up, and the smoke clears away more rapidly than before. What volleys of artillery, what fat puffs of smoke, yellow and sulphurous-looking at its exit from the gun, but growing white and grayish as it melts in the air! Some cavalry now come down the road—Lancers and Ziethen's red Hussars, and other blue coated Hussars, but it is unlikely they will have aught to do this day. It is half-past 9. Some one thinks the Danes have just fired two shells, but I have been unable to discern that they as yet have fired a single shot. There is smoke in No. 2, but it is probably from a blockhouse, set fire to by a shell yesterday afternoon, and which, after smouldering, burst out for the second time soon after dark last night in bright flames. Far to the rear on the Sonderborg road are fresh clouds of dust; more troops coming up. None who mark the general stir and forward movement can suppose for an instant that an attack on the forts was intended on the 28th inst., when three regiments alone were under arms. With the exception of the sick and of those on guard, the whole army is out to-day, and such is the reputed strength those Duppel forts have won, none think it a man too many. Decidedly the Danes are not firing, and how should they? If they could stand to their guns under the fire now poured in upon them, there would be no accounting for their silence on previous days. But the appointed hour approaches—it wants only a few minutes of 10. Suddenly the Prussian guns are mute, and almost at the same moment the breastwork of the foremost parallel is lined with lifeless just to fore, becomes like a busy ant-hill. Running up the fascine staircases on its inner side, and swarming over its summits, the storming parties appear. Apparently the steps are hardly sufficiently extensive, for the men are crowded together, and some very slight delay ensues before all can get down. The check, although but momentary, is taken advantage of by the Danes, and all along their line, from the top of the forts and from behind the works connecting them, there crackles a sharp fire of rifles. Some Prussians fall; but the others are now upon the open ground, and forward they run, lightly burdened, without knapsacks, with only their rolled great-coats slung across their bodies, and their trusty, rapid-firing rifle in their hands. No troops could advance more judiciously, or, as it seems to me, at a better pace. In open order the race over the short but perilous space between them and the forts. Those whose object is No. 1 make a half wheel to their right, that fort being below the proximity of the parallel; the others go straight forward or slightly incline in the direction of their respective destinations. Against 1, 2, and 3, 5, 6, and 7 I see them go; 8, 9, and 10 are beyond the scope of my vision, and 4, which stands further back than its companions, is left for a little later, but will lose nothing by waiting. A battalion goes against each fort; lots have been drawn by the companies for the honour of sharing in the assault; there are Guards and the 35th (a regiment already well-noted in this war), and the 10th and 53rd, and the 18th, from the province of Posen, and the 8th Royal Grenadiers,—both eager to revenge the check they received on the 28th of March from the Rolf Krake rather than from the Danish land forces—and various other regiments whose numbers do not occur to me. Their officers lead them gallantly on, and with them are some of the staff, eager to show them the way. From behind their defences the Danes keep up a steady file-fire, to which the Prussians do not pause to reply, but hurry on, leaving dead and wounded on the ground behind them. In front go men bearing planks and mattrasses, but these are for the most part soon outstripped by those who have no such burdens. They reach the posts and wires; the latter, about the thickness of telegraph wires, are quickly cut through. Below them, on a width of 12 feet, is a line of wood pegs, cut sharp at the top and set thick and upright in the ground. These are cut down so quickly that the check they occasion is scarcely perceptible; in some places the mattrasses and planks are thrown over them; in one way or another the obstacle is speedily surmounted, and in another half a minute the Prussians are swarming up the breastworks of the redoubts. To my surprise, scarcely any artillery is used against them; here and there I note the discharge of a gun, doubtless loaded with grape, but the Danes rely almost exclusively on their musketry, which is by no means sufficient to repel the eager and determined onset. Here and there it tells. From Fort 2 a small portion of the assailants are observed to recede and hurry back across the glacis. I think they were rallied by their officers, but there was too much to see for it to be possible to follow up every detail. As the Prussians gain the summit of the earthworks they fire down into them, and then many disappear, while others seem to remain on the top and to hover round the forts. This part of the fight is indistinct to a spectator, for it is impossible to see what passes within the forts, and the whole affair has a vague and undecided appearance, until all doubt as to the result of the conflict is removed by the appearance, in rear of the redoubts, of a few Danes hurriedly retreating across the fields. They are soon followed by the Prussians, and driven, without any stubborn resistance on their part, from bank to bank, through some defences erected in rear of the forts, down towards Alsen Sound and the bridges leading over to Sonderborg. The fall in the ground prevents further view, and all is quiet now at Forts 1 and 2 (the former of which was taken in exactly nine minutes); the works connecting them, and which are also extremely strong, are also in the hands of the Prussians; 6 does not give much trouble; there are masses of troops gathering about 3 and 4, which are connected by a rude curtain with traverses, and are a short distance from each other. No. 4, a very large and formidable fort, seems to give most trouble, but presently, with a redoubled repetition of the loud hurrah, which had accompanied the capture of each redoubt, the Prussian colours are planted on the pinnacle of the highest and best defended of those earthen citadels.

I have related above what I myself saw, and, although there has been as yet no time to correct my own observation by the narratives of officers engaged, I do not anticipate having much to alter hereafter. From no accessible point is it possible to command a view of all the forts; of 7 I had but an imperfect one, and 8, 9 and 10 were invisible to me. I am informed that 7 was easily captured, but that 8 and 9 offered considerable resistance. No 10 was cut off by the rapid advance of the Prussians and the reduction of the other forts, and its garrison capitulated. In a quarter of an hour the whole thing was over, and the Prussians had driven back the retreating Danes, and had taken, in spite of the resistance offered by battalions in reserve, certain secondary defences in rear of the first line. Meanwhile, the Rolf Krake, which had lain all morning looking black and dangerous, out of range of the Prussian batteries, got into motion at about five minutes past 10 and steamed in the direction of No. 1, the fort at the edge of the water, just at the entrance of the Venningbund. I have no doubt that her approach made the Prussians nearest to her a little nervous, for there exists an unpleasant recollection of her bold attack on the 18th Regiment on the morning of the 28th of March, when one of her discharges of grape killed or wounded 23 men. But this time she had come too late. Had she risked it half an hour sooner, or at the moment when the Prussian infantry crowned the breastwork of the foremost parallel, she might have done considerable damage, though she might not have prevented the capture of even one fort. Apparently she had difficulty in making up her mind to brave the formidable batteries in readiness to receive her. As it was, she took up her station too far, or had difficulty in getting the range—a latter most probably, although not a few of her shells fell in the water, others went beyond their mark. However, at 29 minutes past 10, she opened fire and thundered away briskly for nearly an hour, the fragments of her shells splashing into the calm waters of the Venningbund, to-day smooth as a glass. She was immediately joined as regards the batteries on the north shore and for the 24-pounders at Gammelsmark and their shot flew over and around her, but for some time did not seem to touch her. She may have been the more difficult to hit because she contrived so to wrap herself in her own smoke that at times not a bit of her was visible. One incident, together with the Prussian batteries got the range. She managed to send a couple of shells into Fort 1, then occupied by the Prussians, and some others burst over the ground beyond without injuring any one, so far as I can learn; but some of the Prussian heavy projectiles crashed against her iron sides, one burst upon the deck, another seemed to hit her mast, and a friend, who was observing her from a different point from myself, says that damage was done to her rudder. Another steamer came down to her, as if to inquire whether she wanted assistance, which she apparently did not require, but she either thought she should gain nothing by continuing on deck, and therefore likely to receive more harm than she inflicted, for at a quarter past 11 she was off. I understand that one of her boats was shot away.

About the time Rolf Krake ceased firing I changed my station, and went up to the Ruhenberg. Here there was a great gathering of Generals and Staff officers. Marshal Wrangel, Crown Prince, Princes Charles and Frederick Charles and others, and there was much congratulation and discussion of the morning's success. Things had gone better, I suspect, than the most sanguine had anticipated, and it was then believed the victory had been very cheaply bought. The loss is talked of as 500, or at most 600, killed and wounded, but the returns were not in, and the day was not over. What was certain was that the Danes had suffered heavily. Numbers of their wounded came past upon the high road, their dead were said to lie thick in the intrenchments, also near the stump of the Duppel mill and in the fields beyond. Their many prisoners had been taken way beyond a doubt, for they were being marched to the rear in large bodies, not a few officers among them, with slender escorts, some of them with no escort at all that I could discover. They were for the most part stoutly built, but not soldierly-looking, and among them were a few men of an age so advanced as to confirm the belief that the Danes have been fain to call in their very last reserves. Several of the officers were brought up to the Ruhenberg, and were treated by the Prussians with the utmost courtesy, as the prisoners universally were, by all ranks, with the regard which is due to brave men. As the Danes along the road one saw the soldiers shaking hands with them good-humouredly, and they seemed on their part without the least apprehension, and showed little sign of regret at their lot. The same was not the case with the officers, who appeared, at least some of them, dejected and grieved at their defeat. Among them were three Swedish officers in the uniform of their own service, a sight which excited the indignation of some of the Germans, but did not, so far as I saw, procure them less favourable treatment than their Danish comrades. The uniform of some of these officers was worn, and of coarse material, as if it had been adopted for hard work, and had suffered from it. One or two of them were smart enough. A sunburnt, hard-featured lieutenant spoke bitterly of their disaster. Their losses, said, were comparatively slight. 4,000 men remained in Alsen and the forts when the day's action began, although others were expected shortly. This does not agree with information received by the Prussian Staff, and of whose correctness they entertain no doubt. According to that, there are 36 battalions of Danes now in Alsen, of which 18, consisting of 18,000 men and 12 with the side the Sound. The total is made up, they say, by eight battalions that have just arrived.

The firing still went on in front, both cannon and musketry. The Prussians had taken up their rifled guns into the forts, and were firing at the batteries on Alsen shore, which replied in very good style. There was also musketry; the fight was for the *tete de pont*; the Prussians wanted to drive the Danes completely off the mainland, and the Danes, supported by their powerful batteries on the Sonderborg side, would not go. Owing to the nature of the ground it was difficult to obtain a good view of this contest without getting under the guns; the upshot of the fight was that the *tete de pont* was relinquished by the Danes, one bridge was burnt and the other broken. I believe there is a third bridge, only for foot passage, but I could not make it out. The Prussians, when they got the *tete de pont*, could not remain in it, since it was open on the Danish side, but they kept behind it and fired over the parapet into the town. There were a great many Danes and Prussians (chiefly the former) lying dead and wounded between the forts and the Alsen shore. About the remnant of the shattered mill they lay very thick. All the afternoon the batteries blazed at each other, and Danes and Prussians exchanged rifle-shots across the Sound. Towards evening the fire slackened, partly, perhaps, because nothing was to be gained by keeping it up, and partly because the combatants were wearied by a hard day's work, and because the irritation engendered by the morning's conflict began to subside.

Many persons believed that, simultaneously with the attack on the forts, the passage of Alsen Sound would be forced near Sandberg. For this latter part of the programme considerable preparations were made, but it was merely intended as a feint, there was no serious intention of trying to get across the Sound, and I have strong reasons for believing that no such attempt will be made—at least, as long as the Danes retain their present force of troops in Alsen. Were they considerably to diminish that force, the Prussians would try to take Alsen. To the best of my belief there will be no fighting to-morrow, except between artillery. This night the Prussians are busy building batteries near the Sound, with the intention of silencing those of the Danes on the opposite side, and compelling them to withdraw them further off. They are resolved not to allow them to remain in their present places whence they can bombard the promontory up to this side of the forts. Even if it were intended to prosecute operations against Alsen, a day or two's respite would be almost indispensable. The troops have been very much fatigued of late with constant trench duty, picket duty, and working parties, and to-morrow there will be something to do in clearing the field of battle, burying the dead, and caring for the wounded—not all of whom, I fear, will have been brought into hospital to-night. The ground is extensive over which the fighting took place, and the Danish loss must, I think, have been heavy. Although most of them have been made known to you by telegraph, I may as well sum up the results of the day's work so far as they were known to me up to last evening. The Prussians have taken 2,600 unwounded prisoners, with 40 officers, and 90 guns, most of these smooth bores, and many of them heavy, old-fashioned pieces. A considerable number of wounded Danes have also remained in their hands, and it is fortunate for them that they are sure of as good care and treatment as if they were wounded Prussians. The Prussian loss, up to an hour in the afternoon which I cannot exactly fix, was 1,300, in killed and wounded, but the fighting was certainly going on after that return was given the number has probably been somewhat increased. We may imagine what the loss would have been had the works been obstinately defended, instead of being taken at a run, and had the Danes made more use of their artillery and fired heavily with grape, as the Prussians advanced across the open ground. The Danish General Du Plat was killed and his body was left in the hands of the Prussians. Most of the prisoners, if not all, were made in the ten forts. The *modus operandi* was thus:—When the Prussians got on the top of the redoubts and had fired down on their enemy, they jumped in and used bayonet and butt. There does not seem to have been much hand-to-hand work, however; at least, as far as I have heard what passed in some of the forts, most of the Danes, seeing the foe upon them, threw down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners. There were exceptions to this; a few resolute fellows would not give in; bayonets were crossed in individual cases; I have been told that some of the Danes, in their rage and despair, hurled stones at their adversaries, but in no case, as you have seen, was the conflict of long duration. The Prussians render full justice to the bravery of their enemies, but the fact is that the defence was not vigorous by any means. At the same time, the forts I visited in the afternoon, and the trenches which connected them, contained a very considerable number of dead Danes, the wounded having been for the most part removed or, actively agitated, had laid on the ground outside, in readiness to be carried away as soon as stretchers and carts could be provided. Of carts there did not seem any great lack, although most of them were springless, peasant carts, very rough transports for wounded men, and as for stretchers, the number forthcoming was utterly inadequate to the demand, and the men were being carried away on planks or in men's arms. The Prussians seem to have much need of improvement in these matters, and it is to be hoped the great deficiencies now experienced will lead to amendment before they have another war. May it be long before that comes to pass, and may the Danes have a more equal foe and in a cause more likely to win them the sympathies of Europe!

The loss of the Prussians in officers has been so variously stated that I waitto learn it from the official return. I believe it will prove to have been very heavy. I was shown the list of the killed and wounded officers of one regiment, the 35th, and it amounted to ten. I was told also of a battalion of the 53rd which came out of action commanded by a lieutenant, but I believe that the major and a captain were on the sick list and not in the field. The Prussians say that the officers expose themselves too freely. Possibly, not having young soldiers as those they command, they may find it necessary thus to encourage them.

As an example of the effect of the *zündnadelgewehr*, I will relate a small episode of the action of the 18th, which was told me by one of the actors in it, an officer of the Guards. A company of his regiment, following up the Danes after their retreat from one of the lower forts, either 1 or 2, drove a battalion out of a farmhouse and buildings which it occupied. On perceiving the numerical inferiority of the force that had ejected them, and not seeing it supported, the Danes returned to the charge, and sought to retake what they had lost. But the Guards opened on them so formidable a fire that they were glad again to beat a retreat. This seems to confirm, as far as it goes, the opinion that steady soldiers, armed with the Prussian breechloading rifle, are a match for two or three times their numbers. I have repeatedly asked the Prussian officers whether they found in the facility of loading had the bad effect of making the men fire too rapidly and waste their cartridges—an objection that has frequently been put forward against the weapon, but they tell me it has not. As to the "escape of gas" spoken of by the Marquis of Hartington, I confess my ignorance of his meaning, but I think that it cannot be said to be a serious inconvenience the Prussians would not appear so satisfied with their rifle, and set it above any other that has been invented. Possibly, it has been improved since it was examined in England and pronounced objectionable.

All day long, after the forts were taken, those sickly-looking pale-blue ambulance carts, and a much larger number of country carts with straw laid in them for a couch, were going to and fro along the road, and into the fields on either side, fetching away the wounded. Wherever one went one came upon parties of wounded men lying upon the ground, resting, or waiting to receive the first hurried attention and dressing of their hurts at the hands of the overworked doctors. As I walked through one of the parallels I came upon scores of poor fellows, both Danes and Germans, laid there upon straw, some dying, some scarcely sensible, not a few who had expired before the surgeon could come. Most of the Danes were hit in the head, the part chiefly exposed, as they stood sheltered behind their breastworks and behind the banks which here every-where divided the fields. Most of the wounds on both sides were from rifle bullets, but I saw some ghastly shell wounds. One man had the whole of the upper part of his head scooped out, probably by a Danish round shot, which had hit him full on the side of the head and passed through, carrying away the greater part of the brain and exposing the base of the skull. He was less to be pitied than many others, who lay in agony, among them an officer who had been hit—like a Danish soldier I saw in hospital at Schleswig after the fight at Oversee—on the top of the head, probably when the Prussians were firing down into the forts, and who was still alive, actively agitated, one hand above his head, clutching with his fingers the straw that formed his couch. Behind Fort 2 several Danes, severely but seemingly not mortally wounded, lay groaning and imploring to be removed—imploring more by looks than by words, for most of them were very faint. I had a flask of brandy in my pocket and I poured a little into the mouths of several of them, and I shall not easily forget the look of gratitude with which one poor fellow clasped my hand as he swallowed the reviving cordial. The carts and stretchers of the Order of St. John were very active and useful all day, and it must be most gratifying to Count Stolberg, the Prince of Plessa, and the other gentlemen who exerted themselves to bring them here, to establish the hospitals at Flensburg and elsewhere, to see how useful they are in alleviating human suffering. The light little two-wheeled stretchers, which one man rolls before him, seemed to answer particularly well, substituting an easy couch and a relation for the clumsy litter borne between two men.

I had just left one of the scenes of suffering I have described when the sound of music attracted me again to Fort 4. In the broad ditch to the rear of the redoubt the bands of four regiments had established themselves, and while the cannon was firing those behind them, they played a chorale or song of thanksgiving, for the day's success. Part of a Guards' battalion had just come up to relieve the 18th Regiment, and the soldiers stood silent, listening to the solemn strain. The effect was striking, and the grouping of the troops, and of the musicians, with their smart uniforms and bright instruments, standing in the deep trench against the shell-battered earthwork, and palisades riven and shattered and shivered by shot, was most picturesque. The chorale at an end, they struck up a lively march, and once more all was movement and bustle around. It was no bad finale to the day's events, and I turned, in checkered vein of thought, upon my homeward road.

RIFLED ORDNANCE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(From Endinburgh Review.)

ART. VII.—1. Reports from the Select Committee on Ordnance, together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index for 1862 and 1863. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. July 1863.

2. The Story of the Guns. By Sir Emerson Tennent. London: 1864.

3. Aide-Memoire to the Military Sciences. Edited by a Committee of the Corps of Royal Engineers in 1853. 2nd. edition, 3 vols. 8vo. London: 1853—1862.

THESE Parlimentary Reports and the meritorious publication of Sir Emerson Tennent, suffice to give the reader a very exact notion of what has been spent, produced, and invented by England in order to solve the great problem of perplexed military Powers of the world.* About twenty years ago, the manifest improvements effected in the structure and manufacture of small arms appeared to threaten with a total overthrow the ancient superiority of field guns and heavy ordnance. The Minie rifle, as it was called in the first instance, from the name of the ingenious inventor of the new form of projectile which it carried, seemed to have reduced to a far narrower scope the part heretofore borne by field artillery in war; and in an article of the 'Moniteur' attributed to the Emperor Napoleon himself, the term 'hand artillery' was not unadvisedly applied to those new and powerful weapons, which appeared likely to supersede guns of heavier metal. With a rifled musket a skilled marksman can send a ball with precision to a distance of 1,200 or 1,300 yards—a distance equal to the first grazing of a cannon-ball from the smooth-bore field-gun formerly in use, and double the range of the same gun firing canister or case-shot. But in addition to this advantage of the rifleman over the artilleryman, the fire of the rifle is beyond comparison more accurate than the fire of the smooth-bore cannon. It was therefore obvious that a field battery, which required for the full complement of its ease dozen guns and their carriages and ammunition no less than 200 horses and 200 men, must in most cases produce on the field of battle much less positive effect than a single company of 100 skilled riflemen. As skirmishers, or under cover of the nearest hedge, or wood, or wall, the hundred rifles could with ease pick off their 200 antagonists. The battery could only return their fire by six comparatively ill-directed shots against an unseen enemy; whilst its own position, the horses, the caissons, and all the picturesque splendour of a well-appointed field-gun, exposed it to the unerring fire of these scattered assailants. Like the lion in the fable, the king of the forest might exhaust his strength in vain efforts to shake off or escape these gadflies of battle, stinging him to death.

It is true that the fire of artillery is still formidable to masses; but the first result of these changes has been to modify the tractics of Europe and to cause the deep formation previously used by continental armies to be abandoned: moreover, the effect of the fire of modern rifles is to compel guns to pass out of range of the denser bodies of troops. Case-shot or canister at short distances are still no doubt to the advantage of artillery, but the range of hollow shot from the old field-guns was extremely limited and its direction uncertain. To this it must be added that artillery is of all arms the most costly, the most cumbrous, and the most difficult to handle on broken ground or under adverse circumstances. To maintain the ascendancy of guns, it became indispensable to construct cannon which should be to the old field-pieces what the Enfield rifle is to Brown Bess. To those who are at all conversant with the subject it is superfluous to remark that in order to give rotation to elongated projectiles in their flight by means of grooves cut spirally down the length of the bore, either the projectile itself must have projections on its surface to fit into these grooves—and this is the French system, as well as that of Cavalli in Italy and of Wahrendorf in Germany; or else a portion of the projectile must be of soft material, so that like the Armstrong shell, coated with lead, the missile is forced by the explosion into the grooves of the gun. All the systems of rifled ordnance may be reduced to one or the other of these two principles and the selection of the arm best adapted for the service is the great problem which every military Government has had to deal with as best it could: we believe that it has been satisfactorily dealt with by England and France, but by these Powers for field-guns only. But we shall not attempt in the following remarks to enter upon the subject of German ordnance, now for the first time on its trial in Sleswig, where the Danish smooth-bore cannons are unequally opposed to the Prussian rifled guns. The Russian Government has made prodigious exertions to remodel its whole artillery, but we believe in the main they have adopted the French system. As for heavy ordnance, in all its varieties,—battering guns and guns of position, coast defences and naval guns—it is still, to say the truth, in a state of probation and experiment: but we shall endeavour to show the point which these inventions have really reached, in both the great States of Western Europe.

The heavy guns used by the Americans at the siege of Charleston, in their batteries and their iron-clad ships, must still be classed in this experimental category. The hooped and rifled guns with which several of the vessels now in commission in the French navy are at this time armed, can only be considered as an expedient, which has enabled the French Government to make use of an enormous store of iron guns at very little expense; if the French had set to work to construct an entire system of artillery new in all its parts, as has been done in this country, and in no other, they would probably have produced a more perfect arm. But even in our own service, the 70 and 100 Armstrong pounders which have been distributed among our ships, are admitted by everybody not to be the final and satisfactory result of our expriments in naval armaments. It may therefore be said, that the modern rifled artillery has only been entirely adopted and introduced into the field service of the French and English armies. The structure and form of heavy guns and their projectiles is still under discussion: France has rifled her old brass guns and hooped her old cast-iron guns with steel with considerable success: England has pursued a most costly series of experiments with the heavy guns of Sir W. Armstrong and others, but meanwhile she still regards the old smooth-bore 68-pounder as the most effective gun. The results of these experiments, which have been purely empirical, and directed by no certain principles of science, are negative rather than positive. They have taught us that certain things are to be avoidtd. They have not yet demonstrated what it is safe to adopt. These general observations should be borne in mind by the reader of the following pages.

Sir Emerson Tennent's interesting volume puts the public in possession of all that has been done in this country for the improvement of British ordnance. Having served in early life in the artillery of a foreign army, the author has the advantage, not only shared in by those who have written on this subject, of knowing what he is talking about—enough at least to escape palpable errors, and to prevent the most important parts of the question from being overlooked or undervalued. Not unversed in authorship, Sir Emerson has presented us with a plain and lucid narrative, which serves to guide the reader, however little versed in these controversies, from the first effort of Sir W. Armstrong to the point we have reached in 1864. The whole book is clear, interesting, and intelligible, even down to the *desiderata* to be supplied hereafter. But it is fair to add that the strong bias of the writer in favour of Mr. Whitworth is obvious and unconcealed from the first page to the last. We say this without intending to convey any censure on Sir Emerson. As the secretary of an important department Government he has, we suppose, no personal interest in the matter; and there is enough in the treatment which Mr. Whitworth has received from the military authorities to enlist on his side the love of fair play and the love of ingenuity. Indeed we are inclined to believe that the contrivances of this great Manchester mechanic in the department of arms (with which he was at the outset of these trials wholly unacquainted) indicate a greater breadth of resource than those of the distinguished engineer of Newcastle, and the direction taken by Mr. Whitworth in his inventions leads perhaps nearer to the mark than that of Sir Emerson Tennent has not overrated Mr. Whitworth, we think he has underrated the services and the merit of Sir W. Armstrong: and we are the more anxious that strict justice should be done between these two eminent persons, inasmuch as Sir W. Armstrong can in no sense be held responsible for the grievances complained of by the friends of Mr. Whitworth. The Ordnance Committee of the War Department is alone to blame for them, if blame be due; and the evidence given by Sir W. Armstrong himself before the Parliamentary Committees of 1862 and 1863 does him the highest credit, not only as an able and conscientious public servant, but as a man of great modesty and candour.

In the Evidence taken before those Committees and published with the Reports now before us, the whole subject, including the rival claims of these two distinguished inventors, is to be found. The real 'story of the guns' is there. Each of the two competitors stated his case in his own way to the Committee; but from the gravity and importance of the inquiry, it was never allowed to degenerate into the vulgar proportions of a newspaper altercation. This is no personal dispute. The only question really is, what can most effectually secure to England a system of artillery inferior to that of no other nation, and capable of providing for all the wants of the service? Whoever will give us that is the master-gunner of Great Britain. We have perused these Reports, and the Evidence on which they rest, with the greatest care, and we think that some definite conclusions may be extracted from them.

It was established before the Ordnance Committee of 1863 that the sum expended between 1858 and the month of July in last year, for the construction of the modern artillery, both in the workshops of the Elswick Company and in the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich, amounts to 2,539,547l. 17s. 8d. A large sum no doubt, and we do not venture to assert that the whole of it has been wisely expended, according to the views we now possess. But no one doubts that it has been honestly spent in a laudable endeavour to obtain, in the shortest possible time, the best guns and projectiles that could be made for the country. There have been moments in the last five years when this question assumed an intense and urgent importance —when the maintenance of our authority and even the defence of our coasts might turn upon it. When it is considered how much depends on the implements we place in the hands of our seamen and our soldiers, it is not too much to say that the Government would not be justified in neglecting any means of procuring the best that can be devised. The question of expense is therefore one of secondary importance, provided the money has been judiciously applied.

Nor, indeed, can it be said that this expenditure of upwards of two millions and a half in five years on this branch of the national defence is excessive, when it is remembered that the whole of this vast material has been thrown aside, that an entirely new system has been created, with an immense amount of experiments and imperfect attempts, that new workshops had to be erected with tools of the most costly and original character, and that a large body of highly intelligent artisans had to be educated to this service. The result is that in February 1863, 2,370 guns of the new pattern had been distributed to the army and navy*, 799 of which are 100-pounders, with their carriages, appurtenances, and ammunition complete, and a large store of the peculiar projectiles adapted for these guns has been accumulated in the arsenals. Attacks have recently been made on the Government for not continuing to produce these guns and projectiles at the same rate; but such attacks are most inconsiderate. It is of importance to have a sufficient supply of the best material of war at any given moment; but it is not less important not to encumber ourselves with enormous stocks of these articles, which may be superseded by better inventions before the time arrives for using them. We remember to have heard the late Sir George Lewis, when he was Secretary for War, express precisely this opinion, and strongly deprecate the excessive increase of stores, which might after all need only be cleared by the introduction of further improvements. The price of the manufacture of the articles produced by the Elswick Company decreased 50 per cent, between 1858 and the month of March 1863, by reason of the greater familiarity of the workmen with their trade; and it is creditable to the Company that it continued to reduce its prices as fast as it had the means of doing so. The evidence of Mr. T. G. Baring (*Q.* 5229—5402) is conclusive on this point, and we entirely agree with the answer made by that gentleman to a question tending to prove that if the guns made at Elswick had been made at Woolwich the sum of 242,000l. might have been effected. Mr. Baring replied: 'The Committee must not accept the return to which the Honourable Member is referring, as a return of any value for the purpose for such a comparison as he is instituting.' (*Q.* 5266.) The competition between the Elswick Factory and the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich certainly contributed to this diminution of price, and had some other beneficial results; and we regret that this competition should have ceased. It must never be forgotten that the principal resource of this country in a great emergency—a resource no other country possesses to this extent—is the enormous magnitude of its private yards and workshops. The Power which can produce an immense quantity of the newest and best material of war in the shortest time, will be the Power most successful in the contest. War, like other things in these days, is made by machinery; and the machinery which Sir W. Armstrong at Elswick are not inconsiderable elements of our national force. It is, however, satisfactory to think that from the enormous demand for arms for foreign countries, these English establishments can be kept in full activity without any government patronage.

These details, with reference to the mode of manufacturing arms and the cost of them, are of secondary interest: the question which most deeply concerns the public is, what is the real military value of the arms themselves? The short answer to this question is that we have got less than we expected in 1860, when the results of Sir W. Armstrong's system were first made known, but more than is commonly supposed now. In 1864, when it is pretty well escertained, by numerous experiments and failures, that the methods first adopted in the construction of modern guns of small dimensions cannot be satisfactorily applied to the construction of heavy ordnance, Sir W. Armstrong has succeeded in establishing, and is now sometimes handled with unjust severity: but it should never be forgotten that all he ever undertook to do, has been fully accomplished; and that in the undertakings in which he has been less successful, he was urged on by others, often against his own convictions, to attempt more than he could at that time promise to complete.

When Sir W. Armstrong entered into his agreement with the Government† in January 1859, he only proposed and contracted to supply in the first instance field artillery. In the evidence given by Sir William, both in 1862 and in 1863, he insists more than once on this point; and it is confirmed by the testimony of General Peel, who as Secretary for War was the other party to this contract, but who appears to disclaim the responsibility attaching to the subsequent proceedings with reference to the heavy ordnance.‡ Whatever imperfections of detail subsequent experience may have disclosed in Sir W. Armstrong's field-pieces, it is impossible to deny that he has been as good as his word. Their range, their accuracy of fire, are indisputable, and enormously in advance of the old smooth bore field-guns. They served in the last campaign in China, without giving rise to any serious objections on the part of officers commanding the Armstrong batteries, but the contrary.§ About 60,000 rounds have been fired from these guns in face of the enemy or in the ball exercise of the troops, and in the whole number but one serious accident seems to have taken place. The risk of accident is therefore considerably less than with old guns, and the great increase in the weight of projectiles have greatly increased the destructive power of his guns, and he has unquestionably made the British artillery more efficient than it ever was before.=

Yet the drawbacks to his system are, we believe, numerous and important. They all proceed; from the fundamental mistake—as we conceive it to be—of Sir W. Armstrong, in adopting a projectile which can only be forced into or through the cylinder of the piece by loading at the breech. This very point was at first regarded as Sir William's greatest achievement, but upon a dispassionate comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of the breech-loading system, we are now led to form a different opinion. Sir W. Armstrong himself has now adopted the *shunt* principle for his heavy guns, which are loaded at the muzzle with ribbed projectiles, or projectiles resting on points or buttons; and we anticipate a return to the same system in our field artillery, in which very little, if anything, is gained by loading at the breech, if the projectiles are so formed that they can easily be introduced into the gun at the muzzle. The form of projectile originally adopted by Sir W. Armstrong is the real cause of that 'want of simplicity' which has been urged against it by almost all the officers, whether of the army or the navy, who have given evidence before the Committees. Not, being able to force his projectile by the twists of the grooves only, as is the case in most other systems, he was unavoidably led to the expedient of placing the projectile at the breech in a chamber slightly larger than the cylinder of the piece, so that in order to pass through the cylinder or bore of the gun under the pressure of the gas generated by the explosion, the soft metal with which the projectile is coated must be compressed or torn off. This method has a variety of inconvenient results. In the first place it destroys the *windage*. The absence of windage had long been supposed to be a desideratum in artillery, and it is laid down by Sir Howard Douglas, on the faith of the French experiments made at Gavre about the end of the last century, that the windage of a gun is in direct proportion to the space between the cylinder of the piece and the projectile, and that the greater the windage the less the accuracy and range of the gun, because a portion of the gas discharged is liable to escape, or to apply an irregular presure to the ball. Recent experience, as we shall presently show, has very much modified this doctrine. Provided the space between the projectile and the gun be a perfect *annulus*, or in other words provided the axis of the shot be parallel with the axis of the gun and of the breech-chamber, the bad effects formerly attributed to windage do not result from it, and the absence of windage may be purchased too dear, as will be seen by the following considerations:

'In the first place it becomes almost impossible for the inflamed powder to set fire to the fuze of the projectile: hence Sir William Armstrong has been led to invent a system of double fuzes—time and concussion; the fuze of heavy guns used in sieges or on ships, which require to be adapted to the resistance the projectile may have to encounter when it strikes, and to the various conditions under which hollow shot are now used, give rise to innumerable practical difficulties which have not yet been completely or satisfactorily overcome by military engineers. Multitudes of ingenious devices have been proposed and tried, amongst which Sir W. Armstrong's own inventions deserve particular mention; but they are all ingenious and complicated to excess; they do not provide against all the varied emergencies of war, and such instruments are too delicate for the rough hands of seamen and so

more astonished that so little authentic information on the subject appears to have come to the knowledge of Sir W. Armstrong and the Ordnance Committees*

The French gun is constructed upon principles widely different from those which have been adopted in the rifled ordnance of this country, and the invention has been arrived at in a very different manner. It is a remarkable fact, that with the exception of Captain Blakely, late of the Royal Artillery, of Captain Scott, R. N., and Colonel Eardley Wilmot, all the persons who have been mostactively engaged in the production of British rifled artillery are civilians, as Sir W. Armstrong, Mr. Whitworth, Mr Lynal Thomas, &c.

In France, the problem has been exclusively treated by military men—Colonels Treuille de Beaulieu, Tamisier, Chonal, Pelissier, Minie, Burnier, Didion, Dumaretz, Frebault, Lafaye, Hudelist, Dart, Laton, Lepage Gras, Goberd, Touche, &c., and the Emperor Napoleon himself-who studied the arm under a very competent master, the Swiss General Dufour. The French Comitéd' Artillerie is a body of general officers, who have more or less served in the wars of the last half century; it is especially charged with the study of these questions: all inventions in gunnery are brought before it, and the object of its inquiries is to select what is best in each, and to arrive at the most useful practical result, with a view to the various and complex duties to be performed by artillery in war. In this country, the Select Ordnance Committee of the War Department is far from having the authority which attaches to the Comité d'Artillerie in France: although, as the head of the War Department in England is himself generally a civilian, it would seem especially necessary that he should be supported by a powerful body of professional advisers. We must say.from the evidence and minutes before us, that the professional Ordnance Committee appears to have contributed nothing whatever to the progress of the science, and to have outlived its operations to giving a ready assent to the propositions of Sir W. Armstrong (who indeed was at one time a member of the Board), and a very scant hearing to everybody else.

* It is, however, proper to state that in 1863 Sir W. Armstrong gave the Ordnance Committee of the House of Commons his own account of the French guns (Q. 3228) in a very depreciatory tone, and as we believe, in inaccurate terms. For example, in speaking of the French hooped guns he omitted to specify that they were cast-iron guns hooped with steel. We are informed on good authority that none of the French iron guns hooped with steel have burst, except when intentionally charged to excess, whereas none of the iron guns hooped at Woolwich have succeeded. Perhaps it is not unnatural that the inventor and maker of an entirely new *materiel* of war should entertain a less favourable opinion of a system by which the whole of the old *materiel* of the French army and navy has been rifled and rendered available for efficient service.

(To be continued.)

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30TH.

Tapp, Brigadier General T., C.B., Commanding Bombay Garrison, on leave, from Malcolm.
Mainwaring, Lieutenant, 20th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Langshaw, Captain J., 4th Rifles N. I., on leave.
Castell, Captain R. J., 4th Rifles N. I., on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30TH.

Blunts, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.
Lamb, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 28th May.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant H. L. Nutt, 103rd Foot; and Captain F. C. Donne, 109th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Assistant Surgeon A. Royle, H. M.'s 44th Regiment, from 1st July to 30th Sept., on private affairs.

Captain R. B. Moore, Cadet 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, attached to 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, from 20th May to 19th June 1864, to proceed to the Deccan on medical certificate.

Lieutenant E. V. Stace, E/14 Royal Artillery, from 21st May to 21st June; and Assistant Surgeon J. Gilbert, 7th Regiment N. I., from 19th May to 19th June, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 30th May.

Mr. J. Wade, 3rd Officer of the steamer *Clyde*, was discharged the service at Kurrachee on the 20th instant.

The steamer *Sind* was transferred to the Master Attendant's Department at Kurrachee as a Tug on the 16th instant, and her crew transferred to the steamer *High Lindsay*, from the 17th instant.

Mr. A. Brooking, 3rd Officer of the steamer *Semiramis*, was permitted to resign the service at his own request.

Lieutenant Carpendale, Commanding *Zenobia*, performed the duties of Clerk of that vessel in addition to his own from 2nd February 1864.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, May 21)

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, and leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Surgeon James Lee, M. D., of the Medical Department, for 30 months, under the new Regulations.

Lieutenant William Burnet Craigie, of the General List, Cavalry, Officiating Assistant Inspector General of Police Meerut Division, for 18 months, under the new Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Hyderabad Contingent:—

Captain R. C. Henchy Royal Artillery, (Madras), Commandant, No. 4 Light Field Horse Battery, (at present on furlough to Europe on medical certificate), to be Commandant of No. 2 Battery, vice Captain Baker, removed.

Lieutenant W. F. Grey, Royal Artillery, (Madras), Officiating Commandant, No. 4 Battery, to be Commandant, vice Captain Henchy.

Lieutenant H. F. Pritchard, Royal Artillery, (Madras), will continue to officiate as Commandant of No. 2 Battery, during Captain Henchy's absence.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Corps of Guides, of the Punjab Irregular Force, under the new organization:—

Colonel A. T. Wilde, C. B., Madras staff Corps, to be Commandant, but to continue to officiate as Commandant, Punjab Irregular Force.

Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Browne, C. B. and V. C., Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain T. G. Kennedy, Bengal Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Command, but to officiate as Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Captain F. H. Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 1st Seikh Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant R. B. P. P. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be Adjutant of Cavalry, vice Lieutenant C. W. Hawes, resigned.

Lieutenant A. M. Ommanney late 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be Junior Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant W. Battye, late 6th European Regiment, to be Junior Wing Officer.

Lieutenant W. J. Forlong, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Adjutant.

Lieutenant A. G. Hamilton, General List, Infantry, to be Quarter Master.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
30	Prince of Wales	Hunter	Mauritius April 18.
	Tartar	Smith	London Jan. 22.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat May 29.
	Marguerite	Bertin	Liverpool Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
30	Tempest	Caroline	Calcutta.
	Uncas	Geal	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Captain Woolley; Mrs. Somnerville; Mrs. Daniels; 71 adults; 6 children; and 7 infants.

The Ship *Vittoria*, B. Martin, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Taptee*, for Surat.
Ship *Margaret*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Victoria Cross*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Arundel*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Monday, 30th May 1864.

London.

Octavia—7 cases blackwood furniture, Gaddum & Co.
Winterthur—7 packages sundries, Martin Young & Co.

Liverpool.

Agincourt—240 bags linseed, 360 cwt., Topun Endrejee.
Ambrose—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Peel Cassels & Co.; 133 bales cotton, 465¼ cwt., J. C. Brico & Co.; 39 bales cotton, 136¾ cwt., Stoehr Prieger & Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Peel Cassels & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sudasew Martin.
Ann Buckle—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur & Co.; 79 bales cotton, 237 cwt., Mooljee Hirjee; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Jeetkumund Chelaram.
Argonaut—110 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., B. H. Cama; 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., F. Eduljee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jaynaron Dhunraz.
Arundel—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.
Belle Isle—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons & Co.
Black Eagle—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dossabhoy Keerpall & Co.; 90 bales cotton, 245 cwt., B. F. Cama Sons & Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cullianjee Lodha.
Bombay—1,000 bundles coiryarn, 108 cwt. 1 qr, 6 lbs., Sonderdass Mooljee
Bosphorus—50 bales cotton, 1,751 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 315 bales cotton, 1,106 cwt., Framjee, Sands & Co.
Carthage—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., R. Sozba & Co.
Castilian—121 bales cotton, 423½ cwt., Khoobchund Manockchund; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dadabhoy Ardasseer & Co.; 625 bundles gall, 312½ cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.
Clarendon—100 bales cotton, 359 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.
Egeria—15 packages sundries, Martin Young & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 381½ cwt., Ticumjee Veljjee & Co.
Etna—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Purbutt Jeatsy.
Fanny Forsyth—112 cases hingda, 225 cwt., Withuldass Munguljee; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Soma Tezsy; 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., 60 bales hemp, 180 cwt, Sazun Hormusjee & Co.
Glenearg—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Canjee Hemraz; 510 bales cotton, 1750 cwt., M. Rogers & Co.
Great Australia—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Pairaz Champsy.
Havelock—194 bales cotton, 679 cwt., Wm. Nicol & Co; 96 bales cotton, 336 cwt., Sudapa Parsylee.
Herald—79 bales cotton, 276½ cwt., Mooljee Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 44 bales cotton, 154 cwt., Coonjiall Doongersidass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vuradhmon Frempjee; 59 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hurreedass Cursondass; 63 bales wool, 189 cwt., Herjee Bhimsy & Co.
Illustrious—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Kessowjee Bharumjl.
King of Algeria—376 bundles coiryarn, 74 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Malchund Bhunsally; 120 bales cotton, 460 cwt., Thackersy Dewjee.
King of Italy—83 bales wool, 249 cwt., Herachund Khaldass; 300 bales cotton, 1,053 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee & Co; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Bharanull Purbutt & Co.
Leganto—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Luckmon Mullar.
Mistress of the Seas—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., B. & H. Sapoorjee & Co; 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., B. F. Cama Sons & Co.
North East—162 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Robinson & Co; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama.
Nydia—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Finlay Scott & Co.
Seca Glandower—12 bales cotton 42 cwt., G. Hemundass.
Queen of the Mersy—325 bales cotton, 1132½ cwt., Lawrence & Co; 16 bales cotton, 56 cwt., Hurridass Soondersee.
Sattara—260 bags linseed, 390 cwt. Maneck Bhimjee.
Sea King—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Pudomsy Veerjee & Co.
Sir Charles Napier—loose Bufloloe Horns 151 cwt., Hossum Cassbhoy & Co; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Gungaram Mugnuddass.
Simoom—68 bales cotton, 222 cwt., Bhimjee Kessowjea; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., A. Bell & Co.
Statelie—1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund.
Tim Whiffler—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Bacherdass Pallonjee & Co.
Victoria Cross—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers & Co.
Vicksburg—12 bales cotton, 42 cwt., Rowjee Taresy.

Havre.

Gertrude—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee.
Swiftware—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., H. Clason & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Runchodass Canjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

New York.

Martaban—800 bags linseed, 1,200 cwt., Jairam Visram; 270 bags black pepper, 270 cwt., Lee and Brown.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 22, *Orissa*, Cameron, from Madras 16th May; touched at Coconada 18th, Vizagapatam 19th and Bimlipatam 19th; *Futtay Salaam*, Miles, from Bombay 23rd April; touched at Cochin 6th May; *Light of the Age*, (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—May 21, Ship *Ethereal*, A. Anderson, from Otago 3rd March, and Colombo 13th May.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ... Cotton (Going Ship) ....£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton
Ready Ships....£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
Seeds.....£0 15s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. „
Cotton .....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. „
Seeds .....£1 15s. 0d. Nominal.
Cases .....£2 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d. „
Ivory .....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. „
To Clyde ..... } Nothing doing.
To Hull .....
To China .....
To Calcutta and back .....Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 11/16d. to 11d
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 11d. to 3/16.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 11d. to 7/16.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight.....	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	200	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	259 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	97 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	43 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	139 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank ..	500	6 do.	170 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	.....	208 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	103 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		.....	27 per ct.
East India Bank ...		.....	12 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	900 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,057	575 do.	Rs. 14,200 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,900	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share consisting			Rs. 65,000 pr. share.
1 A Share.....	6,000	430	
1 B Share.....	6,000	170	
4 G Shares.....	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 32,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	1,400	.....	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	318-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 13 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do. -	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Comptoir Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 459 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	.....	Rs. 200 ●
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800 .
House and Land Investment Co.	900	.....	Par.
Bombay Chintzz & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Company	750	.....	Rs. 400 pm.
Princeof Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co.			
Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay & Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	.....	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan....	...	98
„ Loan 1835-36 ...	...	} 97½
„ Loan 1842-43 ...	...	
„ Loan 1854-55 ...	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	...	114¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	„ 10
Spanish Dollars.....	„ 210
Carolus.....	„ 200
Mexican Dollars.....	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 105-8
Gold Leaf	„ 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (30th May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.).....	Rs. 585 to 605
New Dhollera, (ready.).....	„ 595 to 610
New Bhowngugar, (ready.)	„ 595 to 610
New Oomravattee.....	„ 560 to 575
New Dharwar Sawgined	„ 650 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 520 to 535
New Veerwal	„ 520 to 535
New Khandeish	„ 520 to 535
New Poratchee	„ 525 to 535
New Acoote	„ 585 to 600
New Mangalore.....	„ 630 to 630
New Hinghungaut	„ 635 to 640
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	„ 6-6 to 6-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„ 32 to 34.
Niger	„ 33 to 34.
	„ 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBHAIOO HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, as the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight.....	2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
Three „ „	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two „ „	2s.	0¾d. do.
One „ „	2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England.	2s.	0¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct.	per an.
do. 9	do. do.	5½ do. do.
do. 6	do. do.	5 do. do.
do. 4	do. do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3	do. do	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay*" W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000 ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight(not under £250) at 2s.		1d. per Rupee	
4	Do.	at 2s.	1d. „
3	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. „
2	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. „
1	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s.	11¾d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	5 „
Do.	12 do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight		above £50	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	3	do.	2s. 0¾d. „
„	2	do.	2s. „
„	1	do.	2s. 11¾d. „
„	On demand	do.	2s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland		do.	} 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland		do.	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. 1s. 11¾d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of the custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,

Bombay, 26th May 1864. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Shikapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum

Do.	„	6	„	„	„
Do.	„	12	„	„	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.	
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	2s.	0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission chagged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA.—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
CAMA, Esq.
KARSONDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
HORMUSJEE.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s.		1¼d.	per Rupee	
„	4	do.	2s.	1¼d. „
„	3	do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„	2	do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„	1	do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„	On demand	do.	2s.	0¾d. „

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 2	do.	2s.	0d. do.
„ 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
„ On Demand	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes		1s.	11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accou n t or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent:

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or